The long-expected festival for the benefit of the widows and children of those of the Sixtyninth Regiment who were killed at the battle of Bull Run, came off Thursday, and proved an unparalleled success. Jones' Wood has never been so crowded. The Douglas barbacue and the Heenan exhibition were both large affairs, but full behind that of yesterday. By special arrangement, two steamboats and a barge were kept plying between the down town landings of this city, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and the festival grounds at all hours of the day, while the Third and Second Avenue Railroads ran cars every three or four minutes. Yet all these accommodations were taxed to the utmost and even proved inadequate. The car-roofs w recrowded so that seats or standing room on them was difficult to obtain. Carriages, drays, carts, all manner of vehicles capable of being pressed into service, made their appearance at the grounds, heavily laden with passengers.

Within the grounds, not a step could one take without treading on a woman's dress or running against a man, and the police had already more than they could attend to. However it was thought there were few fights, probably because there wasn't room enough for a good set-to. Small and large shows were on every side-"Nixon's circus," "the Intelligent Gorillas," "All the wonders of the living world and the Falls of Niagara," and a score of others of the same kind exhibited their flaming posters in all directions. Bars by the score were on every hand, from which the "Jersey-lightning," "torchlight-procession" and lager bier were dispensed with amazing rapidity. Each of these liquor-shops bore over it some patriotic emblem, a green flag, a welcome to the 69th, or the proprietor's name, and on one we observed the following, which we give verbatim et literatim: -"Michel Frees tent-Remember fonton I & R. Ran "

At two o'clock, Bryant's Minstrels, who had generously volunteered their services, made their appearance, and performed some excellent pieces of music, some dancing, and two instrumental solos, constituting their programme.

From this until four o'clock, dancing was resumed. Two platforms-one the old high one, and the other the great river platform, were supplied with bands, for the gratification of those who preferred the quadrille or the gallopade, but there were in all parts of the grounds little spaces cleared, probably to the extent of twelve feet long by five wide, where the "breakdown," "jig," and "reel" flourished in all their glory. The music consisted of either bagpipes, violin or flute, and the excited whoop" of some carnest dancer, or the admiring shouts of the bystanders, "Go it, Darby," "Strike it down, jewel," etc., told how heartily they appreciated the amusement.

THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.

At very near 1 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher reached the ground, and after a brief space he ascended a platform erected at the edge of the meadow. The crowd before the stand at this time was fully twenty-five thousand more than could either hear or distinctly see him, and yet a glance far across the grounds did not betray the fact that they had deserted any other place. Not less than forty thousand were within the grounds at this time, and some members of the Committee fix the number at even more, many having entered without giving tickets or paying at the gate, where the rush frequently overwhelmed the unfortunate ticket-takers.

Looking out over the crowd but a pavement of faces was to be seen, extending far in every direction, and from it arose a succession of cheers almost deafening, when Mr. Meagher was ob-

Judge Connolly introduced Col. Meagher, who stood for some time, bowing his acknowledgements in answer to the din of cheers, and at length pantomiming for them to stop.

Col. Meagher began by speaking of the des tructability of all earthly things, even those commemorative monumenta reared in all times for the good and great. Principles, however, were never changed by time, and it behoved men to honor them. Those present on this occasion had come out to do honor to the brave who had fallen at the battle of Bull Run in defense of principle. (Here a row between the police and some Zonaves, which had been simmering for some time, came to a boil at the back of the stand; the vast crowd in front swayed to and fro like waves, and mingled curses shireks, shouts and laughter rose from the mass. To add to all, fears were entertained of the stand breaking, "Go on, go on," shouted the crowd. "No, I will not go on," emphatically answered the speaker. After some time, however, order was restored and he proceeded.) They should never be forgetten who fell in vindication of laws unimpeached and unimpeachade, and of a form of government the best in the world. Peacefulness and glory forever to all those who there fell, whatever soil gave them birth, or to whatever political school they belonged. Glory to those who came here from Ireland and fought and fell without thought of ties or fear of con-

ever political school they belonged. Glory to those who came here from Ireland and fought and fell without thought of ties or fear of consequences, to maintain the government to which they had sworn allegiance and in which their best interests were involved.

The speaker referred touchingly to the late Capt. Haggerty, "a braver soldier than whom the land of Sarsheld and Shields never produced." He next proceeded to consider the cause in which his countrymen fell—was it urgent, just and sacred? None ever more so. The assertion of a national authority, the protection of our common country, the enforcement of the laws, the involubility of the ballot-box, the progress of demo-racy, the glory of the Union, in short—this was the cause in which those gallant lives were offered up. No cause was more sacred, for it comprehends all considered most desirable, most valued or most emobling to the worll at large. None more just, for it involves no subjularge. None more just, for it involves no subju-gation of states, no destroying of liberties and rights of man, nothing but the support of the mation and our national flag. None more targent, when with traitors in our midst, foreign powers are engaged in machinations against our Union, whose prosperity they envy and the example of whose herry they fear. Will the Irishmen of New York stand by this cause?

Irishmen of New York stand by this cause? (Cries of ves, yes, yes.)

For his part he would ask no Irishman to do that which he himself was not prepared to do, (Applause.) His heart, arm, and hie he piedged to the national cause (applause long and loud), and to the last it would be his highest pride, as he conceived it to be his holiest obligation, to share its fortunes. He cared not to what party the chief magistrate belonged, the party platform disappeared before the Constitution, and his oath at inauguration. Party disappears before the nation, and the interests of the nation are more sacred than those of the regency at Albany, Tammany Hall, the City Hall, or the Pewter Mug.

ewter Mug. He believed that those things which in times He believed that those things which in times of peace were rights might now become improper, even the liberty of "free speech" and "a free press" might be abused, and he, favored the establishment of martial law, as the higher and indeputable law. It is useless to talk of inconveniences. It is needful. Who talks of his baggage, his books or his pictures when the ship on which he stands has struck and is sinking? Our national government has suffered more from its patience and lenity to those in league with its enemies, than from those of its foes who with its enemies, than from those of its foes when have taken up arms against it. The masked conspirators of the North are more criminal than our open enemies in the South, and Democrat as the speaker was (loud applause) spurning the Republicanism of the Chicago Convention as a spurious creed, and having no sym-pathies with those in power other than those which should exist between the citizen and his government, he would oppose by every means the secret machinations of those who would overthow the legitimate magistracy

ladira bearding brees. We make the out to the fetting of Captain John A. Se THE



WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

The English aristocracy, (groans,) the dominant class in England, to which the church, army and navy, almost exclusively belong, this aristocracy is arrayed against the government at Washington; and as it was against the revolution which secured the liberties of the states, so it is now in favor of that revolution with the support of the aristocracy, the destroyers and sworn enemies of Ireland, can never have the support of those who wish for the prosperity or liberty of Ireland! Every blow struck against this rebellion is struck at that aristocracy, as it deprives it of friends and resources, and thus helps toward the liberty of Ireland.

We have sworn allegiance not to any particu-

We have sworn allegiance not to any particu-We have sworn allegiance not to any particular State, but to the Union of all the States and we are ready to stand by it, by the laws and by the Stars and Stripes, that glorious insignia of the nation which of all the world has been the friendly borne of the Irish emigrant driven from his own home by the oppressors. In conclusion the speaker said, the Irish soldier might take this creative continues the continues of the second continues the secon take this great meeting as an evidence the should be fall in this cause neither his wife no little ones should be allowed to suffer.

NUMBER 1341

The speaker was interrupted at almost every entence by the most tumultous applause.

During Col. Meagher's speech Mayor Wood came on the platform, and at the conclusion he was called on to speak. He, however, was not so inclined, and the performances at this stant oncluded with the reading, by Mr. H. Morford, of an origin J, patriotic and serio-comic poem. At the stand on the east side, some songs were sung by a glee club; Mr. Foster sang a song or two, and Prof. McPherson gave an excellent performance on the Irish harmonic

At this stage, however, the attempts at rows were neither few nor far between; but the crowd was so great, and the 18th and 19th Ward Police so omnipresent, that little or n damage was done.

At dark the festival was over, and the multitude returning to the city was subjected to the ame crowding we have described in going out. Few, however, had reason to regret the day, and we are glad to know that the worthy harity for which it was proposed has by it gained a most substantial fund.

## Arrest of Another Traitor.

Proves to be a Friend of Alex. H. Stephens.

SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, a native of Virginia, about 40 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Detective FARLEY, at his lodgings in the Anson House, Spring street, on suspicion of being a traitor in league with the rebels. The prisoner is well known in this community, both in political and sporting circles. Until recently he filled the position of deputy, in Sheriff Kelly's office, baying obtained the place through the influence of Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the raiter confederacy, of whom he is an intimate lend. As soon, however, as it became known hat he was tainted with secession, he was disissed from the place. Formerly, ANDERSON s in the Custom House, and at one time he as Deputy Clark in the House of Representa-When taken into custody he had nearly repleted his arrangements to depart for the cuth, where he intended to permanently abide, ed it has only been a few weeks since he was "Dixie," hob nobbing with the chiefs of the als. The officer had some difficulty in makng the arrest, as the accused was not willing to icid himself up, and endeavored to deter the official by the display of a bowie knife and revolver. The plan would not work, however, and Anderson is now safely under lock and key

A Story of General McClellan. The Washington correspondent of the Phila-

at Fort Lafayette, with others guilty of like

rimes. Col. Burke seemed glad to see him-

erticularly as he was an old acquaintance, who

and made himself extremely active in getting

he writs of habeas corpus issued in the case of the

Baltimore Police Commissioners, before Judge

lphia Inquirer tell this story of General Mc-Hellan. It may be true : "General McClellan is in the habit of riding

Clellan. It may be true:

"General McClellan is in the habit of riding around occasionally in citizen's dress, accompanied by a few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through one of the encampments, across the Potomac, and passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near a fire. He asked what it was, and one of the solders said "Coffee." "It looks more like slops," he replied, "Oh," said the soldier, "it is not fit to drink, but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better," "Well, whose fault is it?" he asked. "Oh, our Quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to cheat," McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the Quartermaster conducted his operations in his tent, he accossed him with the remark that the men were compaining of bad treatment from him. The Quartermaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business, and he had better not come sensking around, trying to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, "Who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?" "I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!" The Quartermaster was struck dumb, and McCleilan turned and left. That evening the Quartermaster left, to the tune of the "Rogue's March," played by some of the boys, who had got wind of it. They now have a Quartermaster who does not "get drunk and cheat," and that regiment would risk ther flives at the termaster who does not "get drunk and cheat, and that regiment would risk their lives at it cannon's mouth for the man who does care ho

e men are provided for.

The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the look-out for the General, and, of course, do not have too much lying around loose.

Singular Accident on Mont Blanc.

The London Medical Guzette contains the fol-lewing:—A party ascending Mont Blane, con-sisting of Messrs, II., B. and others, all first-rate mountaineers, with their guides, had slept out all night, and after breakfast Mr. B. left the out all night, and after breakfast Mr. B. left the others for a few minutes, being on a slight slop near a precipice. In returning to the party Mr. B. slipped, fell on his back, and then over. If slid down 1,500 feet at an angle of 45 deg. b measurement, at a velocity of not less than 6 miles an hour, overfrozen snow covered by little peas of ice like hail, and was brought up at a crevasse by the collected snow in his clothes thus was owing to the arrangement of his dress at the time of the accident, his trousers down had no doubt saved him by tying his legs together. Dr. Metcalfie was sent for to St. Gervais late that night, and arrived ther at 6 A.M. the following morning. He found Mr. B., a young gentleman of 19, in a state of cellapse, wrapped in cold wet sheets, which were at once removed, and restoratives give until reaction set in. Sensible, no alteration of much swotten; skin or the right side of the nose and face; forehead abraded; hands burnt black on the backs, swollen, the fingers as if the em's were ground down on a coarse grind-stone; nails all right; arms and elbows clear from wounds, but bruised from under the left from wounds, but bruised from under the left arm to the ankle; the side scratched in every direction, as if with a sharp currycomb, the right side not marked so high; the calf of each leg on the outside is fairly burnt black and dead, back of the calf unburt; nates burnt off by the friction, and sides of the thighs the same these routs being red or white. Pulse burnt off by the friction, and sides of the thighs
the same, these parts being red or white. Pulse
from 0 got to 120, weak, thready, intermittent;
stupor considerable: memory good; head not
affected beyond what any severe shock would
cause. Diarrhea came on with much irritation;
frequent micturition; thirst great; tongue white,
pale. He fell at 7 a. m., and was got to St.
Gervais at 6 p. m., after a most perilous carriage
on a portable sledge. No bone broken. Dr.
Metcalfe has been unremitting in his attention,
and informs me that he is doing well, and in a
few weeks will probably be all right, and no cause. Diarrhea came on with much irritation; frequent micturition; thirst great; tongue white, pale. He fell at 7 a. m., and was got to St. Gervais at 6 p. m., after a most perilous carriage on a portable sledge. No bone broken. Dr. Metcaffe has been unremitting in his attention, and informs me that he is doing well, and in a few weeks will probably be all right, and not

marked or injured in any visible way. He is sensible, and has been up already. This is a very interesting example of a severe "brush-burn," and the consequent shock to the system.

CITY NEWS.

State of the Cotton Question. [From the Lon lon News. ]

The great question of the supply of cotton is The great question of the supply of cotton is steadily acquiring the important dimensions which we have prepared our readers to look for; especially now that the defeat of the Federal army has occasioned a more serious appreciation of the probable duration of the national struggle in America. We invite attention to the state of a branch of trade, which exports 55,000,000, of manufactures animally, and furnishes subsistence to four millions of reasons in this courter. In o four millions of persons in this country. Dur-ner the past week, owing to the result of the resh advance in prices. As compared with last year, the price of "middling" American cotton is now fully 40 per cent, dearer, whilst the rise in East India descriptions is equivalent to no less than 75 per cent. The general public have

in East India descriptions is equivalent to no less than 75 per cent. The general public have no conception of the auxiety, embarrassment, and inconvenience which this remarkable movement in prices, combined with the prospect of its in their devel pment, has inflicted upon our greatest manufacturing interest.

The conclusion at which the most sagacious persons in the manufacturing districts have arrived is simply, that the sooner a general reduction in the consumption of cotton takes place the better it will be, under present circumstances, for that great trade itself, and for the country at large. The commodity does not exist in any quantity except in America, and cann the called into existence as swiftly as we require it. Short time is already being adopted to some extent in the manufacturing districts. Its more general adoption will be promoted by the difficult position in which spinners and manufacturers already find themselves placed.

The computed stock of cotton at Liverpool on let Friday evening was 989,070 bales, equal to a out 20 weeks' consumption at the rate lately witnessed.

It would be wrong to omit from the account a number of points favoring the presumption that we shall yet tide quietly over a considerable period before we arrive at the much dreaded

otton scarcity, which seems to be gradually recping nearer and nearer. Instead of producing coarse heavy goods, which require an immense quantity of cotton, many manufacturers are now turning their attention to lighter and thinner furies. Then, the higher prices rise at Liverpool, the more impressed will the speculators become with the peril of their position, the more carefully will peril of their position, the more carefully will they watch for the least sign that may affect it, and the readier will they be to sell and take their

Next, under the powerful influence of a rise of 75 per cent, in the price since last year, India is straining every nerve to serve us. This, it is true, requires much time, but the prospect is at least brightening. Finally, it must be borne in aind that, though we are told the usual supply from America is not to be permitted to come forward, it will not be withheld this season, at least, through lack of the article. Cotton-growing in America is still being carried on vigorously, and the advices from the South speak well of the growing crop. It is a very important element in the whole question, that the supply, the want of which pinches us, will still exist there. What quantity of cotton will run the gauntlet of the blockading squadron?—Given a scarcity of the article, and a high price. houss, together with an abundant supply in the Confederate States; and what will be the result estions the solution

Good and Strong War Order. NAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF MILL

TARY MATTERS TO BE DEATH BY COURT-MARTIAL!

Washington, August 29,-The War Department has issued the following order :--By the 57th article of the act of Congress, en titled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States; approved the 10th of April, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving aid to the punishable by death, or such other punishment s shall be ordered by the sentence of a courtpartial. The public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, tary movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs within their several military listricts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War.

A THORITY OF ALL MUSTERED-IN OFFICERS TO

BE RESPECTED. Another order provides that the commissioned flicers of all volunteer and militia organiza-ions, no matter whether established under the tions, no matter whether established under the authority of a state or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their re-

United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date.

Hereafter, no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States, as volunteers without the consent of their parent; or guardians, Captain G. Chapin, of the Virginia 7th Infantry, having given proof of disloyalty, is dismissed from the service of the United States, to take effect inwediately. o take effect immediately.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR BAILEY'S CROSS-ROADS It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable in-difference respecting the result of the picket en-centers on the other side of the river, but there cans to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed, and others wounded long our lines, yesterday, and last night.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE ORDER. Scipline Begun on the Kentucky Rebels

The Post Office Department having authentic aformation that the mails have been repeatedly iolated, and cannot be carried safely in that art of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered River, he discontinued, excepting as follows:— Route No. 9,652, from Russellville via Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Milburn; and all Post Offices on that route, excepting Aurora, are continued. Also, route 9,654, from Eddeville to Olive, and the Post Offices thereon

ARMY APPOINTMENTS,

The following appointments were made today: Wm. Smith, of Orwell, Vt., additional
Paymaster; Isaac B. Bowditch, of Borlington,
Vt., Commissary with the rank of Captain;
Joseph S. York, Captain of the 15th Infantry,
regular army; Simon Smith, Major of the 2d
Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as Paymaster, U. S. A., with the rank of Major, vice
Major Randolph Marcy, promoted to Inspector
General.

GENERAL ORDERS FOR RECRUITING.

The War Department has issued an order requesting commanding officers of all regiments or independent companies to take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by general orders No. 15, for cavalry and infantry, and general orders No. 16, for artillery. For this purpose they will detail from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to recruit in the district in which the regiments or companies were raised. All enlisted men in the volunteer service, who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole, will be discharged from the service.

are in full possession of Bailey's Cross Roads, and are bringing up the'r baggage from Springfield, a distance of four miles.

Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, has returned from his expedition among the camps, and reports that our troops have wonderfully improved within a fortnight.

The Demoralization of Was.

A gentlemen who has visited on business one hundred regiments in the United States army, reports that the profanity, Sabbath-breaking. gambling, licentiousness, and other nameless vices, with drunkenness, are enough to make men stand aghast, when they remember a sinhating God. It is sad that our young men should to to ruin in this way. It is nothing to have them shot down, compared with this destruction of all that gives a young man any character worth

Lossessing.
Another who has visited 40 regiments gives an account not quite so discouraging, though he declares that to speak it plainly, he must say he had no idea, before going among them, of the drunkenness, profanity and Sabbath desecration which prevails.

All the great movements-all the great parades are made on the Lord's day. The railroads are, by special arrangement, made to do extraordinary service on the Sabbath, and more troops are transported on that day than any other, for the reason that the ordinary passinger travel is then suspended. Men high in rank speak of Sabbath observance with utter contemp', as a thing not to be thought of or provided for; and professedly religious officers seem to prefer the Sabbath to any other day for the novement of troops. Does any one ask what is be done? Again we say, --Petition, petition, petition. Send petitions forward, singly or num rously signed, as you may be able. lone by those in power to aphold and promote good morals in the army. Let men and womenfathers and mothers, beg our rulers to do all they can to save their sons from that which is more terrible than death in battle-the destruction of their morals and character.

Plain Receipts for Army Cooks.

Mr. Editor :- Feeling as I do, the deepest interest in the welfare of my country, and appreciating the importance of the health of our sol-Mers, to the success of our arms, I have read with solicitude, the many complaints of the unwholesome condition of the food upon which our army subsists; owing largely to the want of skill on the part of those who discharge the duties of cook. Upon reflection, I have thought that a few simple recipes prepared by an experienced housekeeper, and published in one of our city journals, might reach and benefit a larger number of those raw hands at the cule, than any other agency that could be employed. For this purpose I give below a few recipes for the proper preparing of some of the most im-ortant articles furnished for the army, and in lainest terms.

TO COOK CORNED BERF AND PORK. Wash the meat well in two or three waters, place it in the boiler, cover it with cold water, and put it over a brisk fire. When it comes to a boil, keep it boiling one hour, then pour off the water, cover it again with cold water, boil it another hour, and then taste the meat and the water, and if both are not sufficiently feech to be water, and if both are not sufficiently fresh to be palatable, change the water again, and continue this process till the salt is sufficiently extracted to make it pleasant. If this recipe is strictly followed, there will be no case of illness from eating salt meat. If the ment thus cooked is dished up and placed in the air, (under cover of the tent,) where the surface can dry off, it will keep perfectly sweet, from two to four days, even in dog days, in case of breaking camp, or a forced march.

forced march.

If the meat is fat, and there is convenience for se doing, the fat which fleats on the top of the water can be skimmed off before it is thrown out, and set aside to cool, to be used as a substi-

Pick out the bad grains and other bad parti-cles, washit well in cold water, twice all one teaspoonful of selt and two quarts of cold water

TO MAKE LIGHT BREAD WITH FARMER'S

YEAST.

Take one pint and a half of luke warn eater, in an iron, tin or earthen vessel that will all two quarts one small teaspoonful of salt, stir in wheat flour till a paste is formed as thick as an be conveniently stirred with a spoon, set it where it will keep warm without cooking. In where it will keep warm without cooking. In from five to seven hours it will rise to the top. It the flour is not prime, a teaspoonful of sugar will help it much. Stirring it once an hour or half hour will hasten the process considerably. When it is risen to a foam, take 14 lbs, of nour of any kind into the tray, make an opening in the middle, pour in the yeast, add one table spoonful of salt, and warm water enough to make a dough just hard enough to work in with make a dough, just hard enough to work up wite hands into loaves. If you have pans to be in, put a round lump of dough in the midfeach pan, about helf enough to fill it, cot, and set in a warm place, in from one to it, and set in a warm place, in from one to two loars it will rise to the edge of the pan, when it is ready to bake. Have your oven already hot, set in your bread, and after twenty minutes turn it round—in twenty minutes more it is done, if not over four inches thick; if thicker, more time is required, in the same proportion. The oven should be just hot enough to bear to hold your hand in it three or four seconds; hotter than this will burn before baking. A let of years like the above could be divided among several squads, one gill each, to mix with another pint-and-a-half of water, as at first, and, in one hour more, rise up like the first batch, ready to mix bread. This bread will keep four days, in August. As far south will keep four days, in August. As far south as Washington, the heat of the sun, where there is no wied, will keep the yeast or bread warm snough to rise.

nough to rise.

In boiling all kinds of fresh meat, the water rould boiling all kinds of fresh meat, the water schould boil before the meat is put in, and then schould boil till it can be picked in shreds with fork. If designed to roas, it should then be larged in a pan in the oven, and the vegetables obtain it be same water, and until they can in the same water, and until they entirated easily with a fork. P turnips and cabbage, should edor pared before boiling. The addition leaned or pared being boiling. The addition air a pount of rice or barbey to a gallon of surph, will form a delightful soup, especially arrots and parsley are at hand to enrich! the barbey or rice should be steeped half a loar beforehand and then all put in togethe xeapt the potatoes—these should not be put. If the pot boils again after the rest are intons, cleaned, should be boiled in the same of. Rests should be well washed and boile a themselves, with the skins on from one To make soup for the convalescent, no veget-tiles but carrots should be employed, with a tile wheat flour thickening, and rice or barley. Vegetables pared, except onions, can always boiled in the same pot with corned meats, in

the last water.

COPPEE.

To one pound of ground coffee, pour on one gallon of boiling water; let it steep (not boil) half an hour; then add half a tea-spoonful of solt, (a substitute for egg.) stir it well, and set it off the stove or embers five minutes, to settle.

A RATTLESNAKE, 3% feet long, 6% inches in circumference, and with 11 rattles, was shot in Waterbury, Conn., on Saturday last. His snakeship was found near a huckleberry lot, wisited delta by control of the control smakeship was found near a huck visited daily by scores of children.

For The Sun. " Hallowed be Thy Name." BY J. MONTGOMERY EDWARDS.

Hallowed be Thy name.
By every lip, with every tongue,
Turough all the world—in every home,
Thy name to praise,
With joyful lays,
And with it sing, "Thy Kingdom come."

"Hallowed be Thy name,"
In brightest hours, or darkest days,
Though tears obscure our earthly sun,
With weeping eyes,
Or cloudy skies,
We still shall say, "Tay will be done."

"Hallowed be Thy name," On secaph lyces, by angels anny,
Around the bright sternal tarone,
Where all is peace,
And troubles cease,
And saints are welcomed with "well don."

"Hallowed be Thy name,"
By all on earth as 'tis in H aven,
Feed us with manns that will leaven,
"Till all the world
Shall strike the chord.
And shout with joy for sins forgiven,

"Hallowed be Thy name," That hab you have to sinners dear, To Thee we'll back with eagle's ken, And while we soar,

When life is o'er, Claunt "Hallowed be thy blessed name,"

Important and Timely Suggestion. Mr. Editor :- Is it not time for the owners of property, to take in hand the enermous expense of the city? Why sir, the owners of property will not be able to collect rent enough to pay the expenses of the city government, to say nothing of the direct tax. Ought not there be a meeting cailed by the owners of property, to see about the reduction of the salaries of all our public officials? Rents are about one half what they were, why should the tax-payer be comof wait. Petition that everything possible be pelled to pay fat office holders large salaries at the present time? Must they live and we starve, with property that will not produce rent enough, even to pay the taxes. There are three men at least feeding at the public crib, where there should be but one

Please give your valuable paper a chance of speaking on this subject, and oblige a "TAX PAYER."

An Execution in Illinois.

TOLEST RESISTANCE OF THE CULPRIT. A man named James White was executed at Salem, Ill., on the 15th inst., for the murder of Andrew J. Applegate. The Advocate furnishes the following account of the extraortinary conduct of the condemned man: Just before the time set for the execution, the public were astounded by the report that the convict, White, had possessed himself of a chain, and, armed with it, threatened instant death to any man who should dare to enter his prison. There had been a chain strongly fixed in the floor of the prison, which White, with almost superhuman

who should are to enter his prison. There had been a chain strongly fixed in the floor of the prison, which White, with almost superhuman strength, had wrenched from its fastenings, and by running the links through the ring had made a heavy knot of iron, which proved to be indeed a formidable weapon. Sheriff Black made a fruitless attempt to enter, assisted by four resolute men.

It was now proposed to inject ammonia into the very face of the convictand thus by his temporary suffocation, enable the officers to take possession of the cell. This was tried, but failed. The miserable murderer recoiled for an instant under the effect of the liquid, but specific recovering himself, he stood again at the door armed with his terribic weapon and looking the personification of a fiend. It was now resolved to drench the cell with chloroform. The sheriff was still advised to disable him by a pistol ball, but answered that he would not proceed to such harsh measures until all other loss cruel means but answered that he would not proceed to such harsh measures until all other less cruel means had failed. One or two bottles of chloroform were procured and the atmosphere of the cell was thoroughly impregnated with its fumes; blankets were suspended outside the gratest windows of the cell, and every step taken to make this effort successful. At first, the furious wretch laughed at this attempt. It was clear that his wicked course of life had made him familiar with the use and the effects of the chloroform. Indeed, he said so, and told the officers that the article they were using was weak and poor. He evidently was acquainted with chemicals. In order to resist its effects he wound his bed quilt around his face, went occasionally to the window for air, and removed a portion of the blanket by reaching out and drawing it to find the company of the co

to each quart of rice, and put it over a slow fire. As soon as it boils, add one quart of cold water, and when it boils again, add another quart of water, and keep it boiling slowly, adding just water enough to prevent it from drying, and being very careful to keep it from drying, and being very careful to keep it from drying, and being very careful to keep it from drying, and being very careful to keep it from drying, and being very careful to keep it from drying, and being very careful to keep it from drying on the bottom of the pot, as it will surely burn in that case and be spoiled. When the grains are so soft as to discover no dryness when litten, it is then ready to dish up. If possible, rice or hominy should be cooked in a dish immersed in the boiling pot, as there is no danger of scorching it.

To MAKE LIGHT BEAD WITH FARMER'S have tried hartshorn and chlorotorm upon me, but one has neutralized the action of the other; they are now going to try something else." He evidently saw that he most ultimately submit, and his courage and strength now began to fail. He therefore proposed that if the sheriff would give him his dinner and a drink of whiskey, and let him live till one o'clock, he would yield his weapon and surrender himself. This proposition was accepted, and White gave up his knotted chain through the grating of the door.

When once upon the scaffold, and his ankles being bound together, the usual white cap was produced, and he was informed that it was necessary to put it upon his head. To this White objected, insisting that no change should be made in his apparel.

For nearly an hour the officers were engaged in a struggle to enforce compliance. Pinioned and bound as he was, he fought with desperation. He snapped and bit at their flagers, he leaped into the air, he crouched toward the ground, and for some time it seemed doubtful whether he could be compelled to submit.

he could be compelled to submit.

After a severe and protracted struggle, the cap was thrown upon his head, and securely adjusted about his face and the strings drawn around his neck. Nothing now remained of the dreasful preparations but to put the rope arous his neck and adjust the fatal noise. With son difficulty this was at length accomplished, the united efforts of four men being required for the

The Truth About the National Loan.

From Sand, Hallett & Co,'s American Circular .

A statement showing the amount of the naional debt for each year since the organization of the Government proves, in the most conclu-ive manner, that all the debts contracted by the United States, unlike those of other nations, the United States, unlike those of other nations, are treated purely as commercial transactions, to be paid at an early day, and for which provisions have always been speedly made, and which at one period entirely extinguished the debt, and reduced it to merely nominal amounts at two others. As the people are the Government, they are as auxious to be relieved from debts existing against them in a collective, as those in a private capacity. Its uniform policy in providing for the payment of all debts, is an important element in the value of its socurities. These are always subject to fluctuations, but the United States stocks have averaged prices which have realized the buyers considerably less than 5 per cent.

| r cent. If we take the average of highest and lowes protations, for the past eleven years, for the Government 6's of 1868, the averages have not been quotations, for the past eleven years, for the Government 6's of 1868, the averages have not been under 116, and have not realized their holders over 41-2 per cent. As a rule, it may be stated that the public securities of all solvent governments are in request at rates that yield the smallest interest of any investment, for the reason that government represents the aggregate wealth of the people, and its failure must always be preceded by that of the individual members who compose it. The average rate of memory for commercial transactions, both in England and the United States, is 2 or 3 per cent, greater than the public securities of the two countries yield. This has been a uniform experience. It is just as probable in the future as it has been in the past, modified, of course, by extraordinary events. The loans brought out in the Mexican war sold at par, but the moment public confidence was restored they sold at 29 per cent, premium. Owing to the present political troubles, the United States 6s of 1868 are selling at a rate which will yield to those holding them till their maturity 8 per cent.—or very near till their maturity 8 per cent.—or very near twice the rate of interest they have yielded for the past 11 years. A nation with a vitality like that of the United States is not going to be ex- quiry.

tinguished is a day, nor till, like all other great nations, it has run its course, which is not measure thy any ordinary computation. In a year or so our fears will be forgotten, and as money is now far more abundant among us than at any former period, it will not be long before Government securities will be selling at the highest rates they ever reached. The supply coming upon the market will, for a time, keep down the price, but the moment that ceases, rates will rapidly advance, no matter, within any reasonable bounds, how great a debt may be contracted.

The public debt of England equals nearly \$4,000,000,000.

A debt of \$500,000,000, or eight times less, would be, for us, nothing in comparison. The English consels would bear no higher price were they reduced to one half tinguished in a day, nor till, like all other great

no higher price were they reduced to one half their present amount. Were the public debt of the United States \$500,000,000 instead of \$110,000,000, its securities would probably bear a higher price, from the vastly greater

them.

The Canadas, with a population of about 2,500,000, have a public debt of \$65,000,000, which would be equal to a debt of \$800,000,000 for the United States, which have three-fold greater wealth and resources in propertion to population. Yet the securities of the former are selling at a premium of some 10 ret contracts. selling at a premium of some 10 per cent, while those of the latter are at 12 per cent, discount, This fact shows the excess and unreasonableness of our fright.

The debt at the formation of the government

The debt at the formation of the government was equal to nearly \$20 per head; in 1816, \$15 per head. A similar ratio per head would give us a debt of \$650,000,000 in one case and \$165,000,000 in the other; yet the wealth of the country is more than three-fold greater per head than in either of the periods named.

At the close, in 1815, of the great Continental wars, the debt of Great Britain, including ireland, was £860,000,000, or about \$4,300,000,000, which was nearly \$250 per head for each man, woman and child in that country—its population, including Ireland, not much exceeding 18,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly twice that number; that of the loyal states once and a half greater, with resources vastly exceeding those of Great Britain in her eventful struggle which humbled the greatest military power, and military genthe greatest military power, and military gen-ius, the world ever saw.

Gen. Lander.

A day or two before (to retrogress for a moment,) I had seen a military horseman alight at Willard's, walk about in the crowd of officers and strangers for a moment or two, as if in search for some one, and then mount and ride away—so common an incident, at our be-garrisoned hotel, that it would have passed unobserved, but for a certain speciality in the man. His movement was very peculiar. About the middle height, and most powerfully built, he looked both active and indolent—both stately and care less. It was something between the complete soldierliness of a Knight-templar and the covert agility of a panther on a prowl. He was rather

agility of a panther on a prowl. He was rather too long-limbed for strict proportion, but the absolute command of every nerve, which was visible in his deliberate grace, showed it to be visible in his deliberate grace, showed it to be no disadvantage—the longer legs too, making him, of course, the better horseman. And, such a horseman! He mounted and rode away as if the steed had suddenly become an obedient limb of his own—a portion of his centarr consciousness—but without a bit of the dragoon angularity or any of the martinet constraint of military education. He was, in fact, a magnificent specimen of the bush-ranger or prairie-trapper, only that he was dressed elegantly in the uniform of an officer of the army; but, in both departments, perfectly at home!—N. P. Willis.

Little Trinis. It is the little trials of life, which irritate the temper, and destroy the equamonity of the mind; just as the continual failing of water-drops, one by one wears away the solid rocks. Pride, some of wreng, consciousness of the sympathy and pity of others, may assist us to meet great trials, and strengthen us to endure severe sufferings; but the grace of God alone is sufficient for us, in but the grace of God alone is sufficient for us, in the numberless petry annovances which contin-ually beset us in the path of daily life. With-out it, we are indeed weak to endure suffering, powerless to resist temptation. The daily life of the Christian may, through watchfulness and prayer, be a silent admonition to the unconvert-ed, an incontrovertible proof to the unbelieving of the reality of his faith.

of performing mere garri-on duty at the cam in and about Memphis, Union City, Fort Smi and Pocahentas, and the rebellion of Cla and Pocahontas, and the rebellion of Claib-Jackson give the southern intriguers a chanc-to promise these uneasy troops some more ac-tive service. Other considerations probably operated to set about the invasion, but while the wealth of St. Louis was suggested as afford-ing a grand field for plunder, and representa-tions were made of the ease of capturing our State Capital, we give the Confederate states-men and warriors credit for too much sagacity to suppose that they really imagined it possible to compass the ends they more than hinted to their restless armies. their restless armies.

Dr. Piper, author of a work on the Trees of America, one of the best authorities on the sub-lect, says, in regard to burning the woods along

ject, savs, in regard to burning the woods along the route of the army, to prevent them from from sheltering the rebels:

"I have seen one of our New England rivers, whose banks are so clothed with woods and bushes as to afford shelter and concealment enough to cover all the Zarmies in the world, in a single night so opened by fire that you could see through them in every direction, and this, too, in spite of the inhabitants of a town of seven thousand, who turned out on masse, as the pand, who turned out en masse, as the pa

ers said, to light the fire.

I have seen in this neighborhood hundreds of eres of woodland, consisting mainly of deciduals cross, burnt in midsummer, when the leaves are green and full of sap, in spite of the exer-tions of hundreds of men. How easy, then, it seems to me, would be the task to burn the Vir-gin'n woods, thus laying have the masked bat-ter'es, and other concealed defences of the reb-

Vollandigham on his Travels.

A Columbus, Ohio, paper of the 28th says, C. L. Vallandigham—the notorious—arrived in his city last evening, and had a reception not it all to his liking, if we may judge from the act that he left on the first train. If it had no been for the efforts of citizens opposed to violence the arch traiter would have been taught that this part of the country was no place for him. There is a vacant bed for him in Fort Lafayette, which we trust he would soon occupy,

The New Hampshire Statement says that one of Gen, Fremont's aids was in Concord last week. The object of his visit is understood to have been to provide for the construction of a large lot of wagons arranged for cooking the food for any army on the march. These wagons re like what are used in the French service Several of these wagons have been constructed. Several of these wagons have been constructed —the locomotive portions at Concord, and the cooking apparatus at the Ameskeag Machine Shop, in Manchester—and it is presumed con-tracts will shortly be concluded for a large num-

Gratifying from Canada.

The Kennebec Journal says the Hon. Nathar Dane, State Treasurer of Maine, has received a communication from a number of gentlemen communication from a number of gentleme residing in Canada, proposing to take a consi-crable portion of the loan lately advertised, an offering a handsome premium therefor. The stated that the offer was made as an expression of sympathy for the great cause in which the loyal states are engaged.

The Mail Contractors of the Border States. A circular letter was recently sent, it is un-derstood, from the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, to proper persons near the residences of certain mail contractors in the states of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these contractors are faithful and loyal to the Union, and to guard against an improper use of their facilities for rebel purposes. Much valuable information has resulted from this inRATES OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements—For every FOUR LANDS, this two words, or less, one day, 50 cents; two days, 51 cents; three days, 51; six days, 51 to. All instances inside, same price each day.

Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each tree ince Monthly stevertisements of four lines, inserted at the convenience of the office, \$4 for every 4 insertions. Advertisements received until 25 o'clock P. M. This establishment is entirely slowed on Sunday. # \$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

## War Items.

THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE has again induled his bostility to the Government, and catered to the malignity of the rebels, by paying the ex-police of that city.

TWO OFFICERS OF COL. DUNKA'S REGIMENT WENT to Grace Cherch, in Baltimore, last Sunday, and were refused seats by the seaton, but went in and helped themselves.

MASSACHUSETTS has thus far purchased 1,700 porces for military purposes, at a cost of \$200,-

THE HARTFORD COURANT suggests that Ben McCullouch is not dead, his proclamatications that he is iging still. INDIANAPOLIS A MIRETARY RENDEZVOUS .-

INDIAN APOLIS A MESETARY RENDEZVOUS.—
Indianapolis has been designated as a camp of re-dezvous and instruction. All companies and parts of companies, raised in any part of the state, or in contiguous leval territory, will be sent there formed into regiments, drilled, and made ready for effective service.

FROM THE WEST.—One of the leading public men of Missouri, writing from St. Louis, under date of the 23d, says:—"Fromont is making sup-rhuman exertions, and I cannot but be lieve the seat of war will seen be transferred from our soil to the God-forsaken States of Az kansas, Texas, and Tennessee. Troops are pouring into our beleaguered city by thousands, and the talk is no more of resewater, but blood,"

## Miscellaneous.

FOUR DRAD BODIES were picked up on the Con-necticut shore, between Orange and Norfelk Lat week, three of them bearing severe wounds which indicated that they had been murdered on some vessel and thrown overboard.

A DEMONIAC, in Buston, last week, kicked his wife from the sidewalk into the house, and then, after leading her until she was senseless threw her out of a window to the sidewalk where she lay until picked up by a policeman She has since died leaving two children. The husband is in jail.

"ONE LADY WORE A SAILOR'S COSTUME, consisting of a jaunty little round hat and a jacket, with anchors embroidered upon it," says a Paris correspondent of a city paper. We can imagine the sensation a lady would create in our streets, who should appear with "a round hat and a sailor's jacket," as a walking costume.

A REVOLUTIONARY PRUMMER aroused the A REVOLUTIONARY DRUMMER aroused the denizeus of Oak street, Rochester, a few nights since, by a most untimely performance upon his favorite instrument. Supposing some important war news had been received, hundreds of falf dressed people flocked to the spot, and were informed by the aged veteran, that the fimily who occupied the house before which he stood had been made doubly happy by the arrival of a baby, and he had come there to celebrate the event. The crowd seemed satisfied and disappeared.

A COLORED BOY (a slave) was brutally more

and disappeared.

A COLORED BOY (a slave) was brutally murdered in Washington, on the 25th, by Thomas Wettill. The lad was driving a team past Wettill, and asked: "Please, massa, give meachew of tobacco?" The man replied, "I'll give you tobacco, you black son of a b-h," and called to a boy on the beat to bring him his gun. The gun was brought, when he fired, killing the black boy almost immediately. The murderer was arrested. murderer was arrested.

murderer was arrested.

AFTER DRINKING TO EXCESS for three days,
Thos. Mander, of St. Louis, on Saturday last,
stized with delirium tremens, imagined himself
pursued by a crowd of men who were going to
shoot him, and ran to his children, kissed them
a last farewell, and snatching a pistol blew out
his brains. He leaves a young wife and three
little children quite destitute.

A Frynaux Lynaux, aged 15 menths, fell inte-

A FEMALE INFANT, aged 15 menths, fell into A FEMALE ISFANT, aged 15 menths, left into a well 40 feet deep, in Jamestown, R. I., on Sunday last. The top of the well is flush with the ground, and had been carelessly left uncovered. It is thought the little one must have had her breath taken from her before she struck the water, as no bruise was found on the body. A Wanning.—A girl died at the Massachu-setts Hospital on Monday, from the effects of drugs taken for the purpose of concealing her

dishoner. THE OTHER DAY, at Montreal, an old man

ghty-eight years, attempted to commit suicid cutting his throat. AN EMPLOYEE of the Northwestern Railroad, amed Frederich Kraatz, was stabbed a few day; ago in Chicago, and instantly killed, on boards to in of cars by Capt, Croft, of the 13th U.S. Intact; The train had been chartered for the conveyance of troops, and Captain Croft, having placed his men on board, ordered Kraatz off the platform of the car, not knowing that it was his daily to be there, and a fracas occurred. The people of Chicago manifested great excitement, which was only allayed when Captain Croft was

A BARKEFFER in St. Louis was arrested on Saturday last, for drugging the liquor of a customer, and robbing him of \$350 in gold. The victim was insensible for nine days. A nindays wender. He must have had the nine live

THE APPLE CROP in Massachusetts, it is feared, will be a failure; some of the largest fruit raisers say that they shall not get enough for their own use. LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS may be transmitted

without prepayment, the postage to be paid by the recipient. Letters to soldiers must be pre-paid. WHILE TEACHING HIS SON, five years old, swim, a man named Dolan was drowned x Spencerport, near Rochester, a few days ago. The child's cries attracted attention, and he was

was struck by lightning and instantly killed, near Lafayette, Ind., last week. The deceased was walking before an open door, when the bolt descended and he fell dead at the feet of his wife. His boot was ripped open and a watch key was

A METHODIST MINISTER, Rev. Dr. Harris.

For a Children Were Burned to Draft, near Pembroke, Conn., on the night of the 7th instant. The father was absent, and the mother had barely time to escape from a window of the burning dwelling, with an infant thropers of age, who has since died from injuries eccived at that time. The children, whose charred remains were afterwards recovered, were aged 7, 11, 13 and 15 years. FATAL FEAR.—Frightened by a thunder storm on the night of the 11th, Mrs. Vandyke living on Block Lake, Mich., rushed from the house with her two children, lest it should instruck by lightning; but while on the way through a field, a bolt descended, knocking her senseless, and killing the children. The best safeguard is a calm reliance on the Divine protection.

THE WIFE OF DR. BROADHURST of London, The Wife of Dr. Broadhurser of London, was recently burned to death in the same horrible manner as Mrs. Prof. Longfellow. She had been writing in the drawing-room, with a candle burning by her side, and while attempting to reach something near it, the flame communicated to her flowing muslin sleeves. She directed the rung for the servants; but the flame-soon covered her person, and nothing could avera distressing death.

Since His Over Sox —Mr. Oliver Commo. of

a distressing death.

Shot His Own Son.—Mr. Oliver Commo, of
St. Mary's Bay, N. S., having been informed
by one of his children that a bawk was killing
young robins in a willow tree near his house,
went beneath the tree and fired up in order to
shoot the hawk. On climbing to the nest, he
was horrified to find that he had shot his own
son through the heart.

A Young Man, 28 years of age, committed suicide in the Massachusetts State Prison, or Monday, by hanging. He was sentenced there five years for polygamy, having no less thas five wives in different parts of the country. He had served three and a half years.

THE HORSE OF A DRAYMAN in Galena, Mo, becoming frightened last week, ran away and brought up in the middle of a cluster of somethirty hives of bees, and in a moment was covered with myriads of the angry insects. The agony of the animal was terrible, but no assistance could be rendered, and the bees were left in possession of the field, and the horse to hi fate.

DAVID WILMOT is ill at Towarda, Pennsyle vania, and it is feared that he cannot recove.
His disease is cancer or the stomach, and he has been declining for several months.

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